

THE TARIFF TROUBLES.

The Building Nearly Empty—Business at a Stand Still—How Damaged Goods are to be Charged—Another Instance of the Depressant Effect of the Tariff—A Dispute About Amended Entries, &c.

The appearance of the Custom House yesterday was desolate in the extreme. The large circular hall was almost empty, and many of the clerks were idle. The broken looked as if they were the victims of a disaster. They had no business, and consequently no pecuniary receipts. The dull appearance of the Custom House was ascribed to various causes. One asserted that it arose from the fact that no vessels of importance had arrived during the past few days. "But why is it that no vessels have arrived?" "Because there is no trade." "Why is there no trade?" "Various reasons. The crisis, the administration, the tariff."

"There you have it. The tariff—the de-Morrillizing tariff—that's the cause." "It's all very well of you, but the tariff is no joke to the importer, nor is the want of business." "No, it is not, but we have nothing better to do, but we had better see how we can evade the nuisance. I have just thought of a plan by which I can save fifty dollars in one shipment, and—"

"And the two went walking off around the corner, putting their heads and their ideas together." A case of dispute came up into an entry of "garment." This article is not enumerated in the tariff under that name.

"This," said the clerk, "must pay 20 per cent as an unenumerated manufactured article." "Nonsense," said the importer, "garment is exempt of nature, and that is free."

"How can we tell whether it is exempt of nature or not?" "It was so decided by a former Collector."

"We must search for the documents," and after the search, the merchant's assertion was verified.

There seems a great difficulty about dyed materials. Articles, cruce, used in dyeing, is admitted free; but a word is stated in the tariff regarding articles not cruce used in the same business. In the absence of instructions they are all charged at 20 per cent.

A cotton entry, rated by the square inch test, came before the entry clerks. The invoice stated 1,000 square yards of unbleached cotton, valued at \$150. The actual duty upon the import was \$15.75, or about ten and a half per cent upon the value. The deposit required was 40 per cent. This certainly appears very unjust to the importer, especially when the invoice is so explicit regarding all the minutiae of the goods.

The Collector's decision in a case of trouble is still pending. It is with regard to goods damaged in transit. A quantity of sugar, say one thousand pounds, is damaged fifty per cent. The tariff states that sugar shall pay three-quarters of a cent per pound. The question of duty was whether the duty should be charged on the sugar completely ruined—being totally unusable. In one or two instances the duty has been charged on the whole weight, but yesterday a clause in the act of March 2, 1799, was hunted up relative to the question. Section fifty-two distinctly states that an allowance shall be made for damage or deficiency, whether the goods pay duty by the ad valorem or specific rates. The matter is still in abeyance; but this law is said to be still unrevoked.

The Amendment Clerk had a little trouble with some of the importers regarding the following—Taking one of the duties, our reporter found that an entry was made out and passed embracing several invoices. A sample case was sent from each invoice to 10 Broad street for examination. In three of the invoices there were errors in the amount of duties paid. The remainder were correct.

"Can I have these cases yet?" asked the importer. "No," replied the clerk, "there are errors in three of the invoices, and nothing can be delivered till the whole is liquidated."

"But can't I have those that are right?" "No," he received instructions to the contrary.

"Do you think the merchants will stand that kind of work? I have sold one of the cases, and shall lose the sale if I cannot deliver it."

"I have no discretion in the matter," was the reply; and the merchant left grumbling.

Mr. Barney visited Mr. Schell in the afternoon, but on Monday the former was unable to attend to his business. He has given notice that he will attend to no other business but that which is immediately connected with the duties of the department. It is also further understood that he will make no appointments nor receive visitors until after the 1st of May.

In our article yesterday to the guardian of the door of the Collector's private office, our reporter did not intend to cast a slur upon him, and understands that he has been employed with credit for many years in the building. He is of Italian descent, not negro, as was first supposed.

Office Seekers on Manners.

THE CROWDS AT TRINITY BUILDING—THE ANXIOUS MULTITUDE—A SMALL PIECE OF DECIDED INFORMATION—INTERESTING TO THE INS AND THE OUTS, ETC., ETC.

Trinity Building was more anxiously inquired for and sought after yesterday than almost any other building on Broadway. The office of the firm of Barney & Co. was the object of much solicitude, especially by those who had one particular object in visiting the before named building. Having found the office with the half glass door, the next search was after the Secretary, who, having been found, the applicants at once proceeded to business as fast as they could. Fortunately the gentleman behind the table—with the letters—had nothing definite yesterday to say in answer to applications for office.

"Mr. Barney will make no appointments for one month," was the stereotyped answer that he was enabled to give to every one who yesterday applied personally. Of course there were all kinds of manoeuvres to get something done, but although the Secretary was so obliging as he could possibly be in the way of answering queries, still nothing more decided could be ascertained from that gentleman, therefore the applicants had to be contented therewith, having at least one satisfaction, that if the Secretary's information was correct, they still had a chance to buttonhole Mr. Barney on the first opportunity, and one they certainly believed would occur before the month had expired.

Among persons who applied yesterday was one who bore a note of introduction from a recently appointed minister. Of course the fortunate holder of the document set only saw the Secretary, but also gained admission to the sacred sanctum of the "coming here" himself. What a good thing it is for applicants, when they can bring to the chief of the department they wish to enter a personal recommendation from one of the recently appointed ministers to foreign men—are great men, for the office, like the tailor, occasionally makes the man.

Another applicant, an elderly man, presented his documents to the Secretary, who placed them with a number of others lying on the table, at the same time making some remark relative to the fact that no appointments would be made for a month.

"Shall I leave my papers?" said the applicant. "No," said the Secretary, "but you may leave them, and take them with you." "Can I write to Mr. Barney?" asked the applicant. "Oh, certainly," was the reply, and the owner of the documents was handed a sheet of paper and a nine-inch envelope.

Down sat the applicant, with a quill pen in his hand, and wrote to the notable Collector. Not being a medium, our reporter did not know what he wrote, but of course our readers are at liberty to guess the contents if they please. At this particular time there were a dozen persons writing, and if the Collector has to supply paper and envelopes to the applicants, it may be good natured, but it may also prove expensive, especially under the new tariff rates.

As has been before stated the applicants were many, and formed a splendid study for a physiognomist. There would be a man with a high, noble forehead, a clear countenance, and an honest expression, who would be followed by another with a sharp hawk like nose, piercing eye, and prominent ears, and a total lack of ability to add two to two. The fourth would have a sneaking glint, a restless gaze, and an apparent want of firmness in his manners. The fifth would be nervous, and cower most of his time looking out of the window, reading the inscriptions on the tombstones in Trinity churchyard, fearing that if he spoke too soon his chances of office would be lost. The sixth—but we might go on with a hundred different descriptions of the faces—and

"The face is the index of the mind," but what we have shown proves that it is not true.

qualifications of the applicants, as far as the application goes; but it is to be hoped when the selection is made the right man will be put in the right place, and if the voters belong to the spoils, let such portions thereof be given to those who know how to transact the business. It is useless to make entry clerks of persons who know nothing of merchandise, or place practical accountants at the highest level.

Religious Intelligence.
CITY CHURCH—Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett will preach to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton avenue, near Hoyt street. Services will commence at half past ten o'clock A. M. and half past seven o'clock P. M.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will preach this evening, at St. Peter's church, Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Services to commence at half past seven o'clock.

"Renunciation of Universalism." A discourse on this subject, suggested by the case of the late Lorenzo Moses, will be preached this afternoon, at the Twentieth street Universalist church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor. Services at three o'clock.

The New Jerusalem church (Swedenborgian) will hold public worship at the National Medical Institute, No. 765 Broadway, at half past ten o'clock A. M.

Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Stiles will preach in the Northwest Presbyterian church, Fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, at half past ten o'clock A. M. and half past seven o'clock P. M.

Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in the Dutch Reformed chapel, corner of Broadway, entrance on Thirty-fourth street, west side, at a quarter to eleven o'clock. Subject—"Calvary." At the close of which the communion will be administered. Subject for the evening—"Our Lord's Pattern in Business Matters;" at half past seven o'clock.

O. E. F. Johnson will preach at Elliott Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Subject for the evening—"The Ministry of Youth," the last sermon in the young men's course.

In the Light street Baptist church, corner of Laight and Varick streets, Rev. W. S. Hall will preach at half past ten o'clock. Rev. L. S. Kellish will preach at the evening at half past seven o'clock.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverly place, the Rev. Dr. Pitkin, rector of St. Peter's church, Albany, will preach morning and evening. Services at half past ten, half past three and half past seven o'clock.

The Blocker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street, services at half past ten in the morning and half past seven in the evening. In the evening Rev. Moses Ballou will consider "The Influence of Universalism on Good Morals."

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., will pronounce the sermon before the young men of the city this evening, at the Mercer street church, above Waverly place.

In the free church of the Redemption, in East Fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues (Protestant Episcopal), Rev. Robert G. Dickinson, pastor, Divine service at half past ten o'clock A. M. and at half past seven P. M.

A sermon on the Doctrine of Confession will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, in St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-sixth street, this evening at half past seven o'clock.

In the church of the Epiphany, Stanton street, between Broadway and Norfolk streets, services at half past ten A. M., half past three and half past seven P. M. The Rev. E. F. Remington will preach in the evening.

Dr. John Thomas will lecture at half past ten A. M., in the Cooper Institute, room No. 24. Subject—"The Mission of Christ."

Rev. N. M. Gaylord will preach in the chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, Cumberland street, Brooklyn, to-day at the usual hours. Subject for the evening—"How long halt ye between two opinions?" The public are cordially invited.

A sermon on the Doctrine of Confession, by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, at St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-sixth street, Sunday evening, April 7, 1861, at half past seven o'clock. Tickets \$1.00.

St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector, services to-day as usual, with the voice at half past ten, A. M., and half past seven P. M., and in the sign language at three P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach in the morning and the rector in the evening. Seats free.

Church of the Saviour, Rev. Dr. Farley's, Brooklyn Pierpont street, corner of Monroe place. At evening service, half past seven o'clock, the claims of the New York Home for Young Deaf Mutes will be presented by the Rev. Harvey Camp, its accredited agent, and a collection taken in aid of its support. Several of the pupils will be present and add to the interest of the occasion. The benevolence are invited to attend.

The Rev. Henry Blanchard will make an appeal to Universalist attending evangelical churches, in the Church of the Restoration (First Universalist), corner of Monroe place and Clark street, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) evening. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Anglo-American Free Church of St. George, the Martyr, Forty-fourth street (north side), between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Rev. Alex. S. Leonard, D. D., rector. The anniversary service in commemoration of the opening of the church will be held this (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and a special collection taken up in aid of the fund. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Cora L. V. Hatch will lecture at Dodworth Hall, 805 Broadway, at half past ten A. M. and half past seven P. M.

Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, of Nashville, N. H., has accepted the unanimous invitation extended to him by the members of St. Stephen's parish, of Portland, Me., to be their rector, and will enter on his duties on the first Sunday in May.

Rev. P. O. Conklin, late of Ovid, N. Y., has accepted a call to his former charge in Berkshire, Toga county, N. Y.

Rev. John McCall, late pastor of the church at New Berlin, N. Y., has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Belvidere, Jefferson county, N. Y.

Rev. W. T. Bartle has accepted an invitation to labor with the Presbyterian church at Decatur, Michigan.

Rev. E. Scofield, of Anderson, Ind., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Mahanwah, Ind.

The Rev. J. E. Baird, late pastor of the United Theological Seminary, has been invited to supply the Second Presbyterian church, Cambridge, N. J.

Rev. W. W. Parker, formerly of Maine, was installed as pastor of the First Congregational church at Farmington, Maine, on the 31st inst. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Jacob M. Manning, of Boston.

Rev. A. B. Swift has been charged of the Presbyterian church of Middle Granville, N. Y.

Rev. S. C. Aiken, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Cleveland, Ohio, which he has held for a quarter of a century.

late intelligence from Africa announces the death, by an accident, of Rev. E. P. Rogers, pastor of the First Baptist church in Newark, N. J., who was on a visit to that country with the design of ultimately remaining there as a missionary among his countrymen. Mr. Rogers had been pastor of the church in Newark for many years.

Rev. Roman Humphrey, D. D., ex-President of Amherst College, died at his residence, in Pittsfield, Mass., on the 31st inst., aged eighty years.

Rev. J. P. Pierce, late pastor of Ridgewood Presbyterian church, in Henderson county, Ky., died on the 14th inst. in the seventieth year of his age. He was a native of Vermont, resided during his youth near Lake George, in this State, and pursued his education at Princeton, N. J.

The Rev. Thomas Goodie announces the death of Pastor Cobb, the late venerable and venerated pastor of the First Baptist church, in that town. Mr. Cobb was born in Princeton in 1798, graduated at Brown University, and had ministered to the Westville church uninterruptedly for almost half a century.

A new Universalist church was organized in Baltimore on the 24th inst. Rev. Moses Ballou, of this city, preached the sermon.

The New York Methodist meeting house in Boston was dedicated on the evening of last night, April 1.

Rev. E. F. Adams' church, now worshipping at Spring Garden Hall, Philadelphia, is about to erect a new edifice of Travertine brown stone, on the northeast corner of Broad and Greene streets.

The new Edict church in Newton Corner, Mass., was dedicated on the 4th inst.

The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced its session at New York on the 5th inst.

The New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference, which has been in session at Bordentown the past week, adjourned on Monday last.

The Georgia Baptist Convention will hold its next annual meeting in Athens, commencing on the 29th of April next.

Nearly all the Methodist preachers of Bates took leave of their congregations on Sunday last, the time of their appointments having run out. Rev. Warren, of the Brunswick street church, is to go to Germany, where he will reside for a year.

has charge of the Board of Missions, foreign and domestic, and of the Bible Society of the State of New York. The States will bring together some of the leading men of the denomination. His sessions usually embrace about four days, and he will be succeeded by Rev. Dr. McGee.

Rev. Dr. Kollock, of New Jersey, has removed to Philadelphia, to enter upon his office as the successor of the Rev. Dr. Neill, chaplain to various charitable institutions on the Boulevard.

Weak alchemists seem plentifully plenty this season. One so subscribed \$500 to make him their clergyman. This the scamp took, got away, and never returned, and the streets were about town with an immoral woman, borrowed \$250, and finally decamped.

Fire in New York.
DANGERS OF LIVING IN TENEMENT HOUSES—TWO DARING ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE BUILDINGS.

On Friday evening, about nine o'clock, an attempt was made to fire the new six-story tenement house, No. 102 Ridge street, occupied by twenty-four families. The tenement in front is occupied by Simon Slay. A dog dwelling in the rear of the building, and the passage way in the cellar used in part for a kitchen. A dog house in the cellar was also kept chained in that part of the cellar. A dog house named Mr. Slay heard his dog barking furiously, and as he entered the premises he was met by a man named Slay, who was armed with a knife. The man Slay found a quantity of shavings against one of the wood bins, and also some matches, and some of them partly burned. The man Slay was compelled to leave before being caught, and he was compelled to leave before being caught, and he was compelled to leave before being caught.

At about two o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the second floor of the tenement building No. 102 Ridge street, occupied by twenty-four families. The fire was caused by a candle which had been left burning in a room. The fire spread rapidly, and the building was soon in flames. The fire was extinguished by the fire department, but the damage was considerable. The building was built under the new law against unsafe buildings, and without any fire escape.

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